and a commercial viewpoint.

Possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Possession of Port Arthur, with its magnificent

Possession of Dalny, with its great public

Fishing concessions of the utmost value along

But, above all, Japan has wrung from Russia a virtual acknowledgment of the justice of the former's ante-bellum demands and of the error of Russia's conduct during the two years which | tion." preceded the war, though Russia has declined to pay the costs which her errors entailed.

The 29th day of August, 1905, is certain to go down as one of the momentous days in history, and few who witnessed it are likely to forget the impressive scene enacted when the Russian envoys, their countenances and bearing affording every indication of the fulness of their joy, returned to their hotel for luncheon, and M. Witte, surrounded by a throng of anxious correspondents, related from his vantage point on the staircase the story of his great triumph.

"But, your excellency, what of indemnity and payment for Saghallen?" cried an eager news-

Clapping his hands, the plenipotentiary exclaimed, "Pas un sou!" and then disappeared up the staircase amid the chorus of "Vive la Russie!" led by the excited French correspond-

Then followed a wild scramble for the telegraph wires, and in an instant the envoy's historic words, "Pas un sou," were being flashed under the oceans to the uttermost parts of the

"VIVE LE M. WITTE!"

"Da sdravstvuct Rossia!" was the cry which corridors of their hotel, where anxious Russian attaches awaited the details of the morning session; and with one accord they shouted "Vive le M. Witte" when they had learned the extent of the triumph of their chief.

made reached the little town of Portsmouth, and the deep toned church bells rang out the tidings and were later supplemented by whistles of stlent. But the enthusiasm spread throughout the big hotel, for the Russians have been more great historic incidents of the world, while men great victory for humanity had been achieved

"The envoys will proceed to the elaboration the peace conference, which, despite the many crises through which it has passed, has finally the right to bear the title generally given it. "Peace is accomplished; may it last for all time," is the hope and prayer of all who have witnessed the stirring incidents of this

The Japanese envoys did not return to the Hotel Wentworth until 6 o'clock this evening, cries of "Banzai!" but beyond taking off their Apparently determined to induce some response, to read them. the crowd increased its applause, and faint smiles flitted across the faces of Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, but they hastened to the elevator and disappeared without speaking.

MR. SATO'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Sato, who accompanied them, responded to the greeting more cordially, smiling and bowing to the many whom he knew. He also disappeared quickly, but not until he had promised a statement to the newspaper men. A few moments later he appeared and read the fol-

The questions of the final disposition of the island of Sagbalien and the reimbursement to Japan of her war expenses have from the first been issues upon which absolute divergence of views existed. The difference of opinion upon these points-not one, but both-has frequently threatened the existence of the conference. But his majesty the Emperor of Japan, responding to the dictates of humanity and civilization, has, in a spirit of perfect concillation and in the interest of peace, authorized his plenipotentiaries to waive the question of reimbursement of war expenses, and has consented to a division of Saghalien upon terms which are mutually acceptable, thus making it possible to bring the important work of the conference to a suc-

A new article was to-day agreed upon and will be inserted in the treaty of peace. It provides that both Russia and Japan shall enjoy the open door privilege in Manchuria. It is also announced that, following the signing of the treaty of peace, a new commercial treaty between Russia and Japan will be negotiated, all existing treaties having been abrogated by the

GOOD FEELING PREVAILS. An era of good feeling prevails this evening,



more valuable portion, both from a strategical despite the disappointment of the Japanese Baron Rosen said this evening:

> "M Witte and I have conceived the greatest admiration for Baron Komura and Minister Takahira. Under exceptionally trying and delicate circumstances their invariable courtesy and delicacy of feeling have contributed materially to the facility with which the negotiations have been conducted, and have rendered pleasant relations which might have been uncomfortable and embarrassing. They have won our admiration and gratitude by their uniform considera-

An instance of the good feeling which pre valls between the respective missions occurred in the dining room this evening. Several Russians, among them General Yermoloff, were nese, who had ended their meal, passed down bowed to their former opponents, the salutation being returned with much graciousness.

Among the Japanese the surprising and extra ordinary disregard of Baron Komura's recommendations and the adoption of a peace at any price policy at Tokio is attributed entirely to the influence of Marquis Ito, Count Inouye and others of the Elder Statesmen on the Mikado. Baron Kaneko is chiefly the representative of this coterie of conservatives, and, as has been already indicated in these dispatches, his frequent consultations with the President were not regarded with approbation by Baron Komura. While it was not anticipated that Baron Kaneko's influence would prove sufficiently pow erful to induce the Emperor to issue instructions to the mission in Portsmouth obedience to which virtually placed the plenipotentiaries in the position of stultifying themselves, the effect of his influence has been constantly regarded with apprehension, the instructions received last night demonstrate with how much reason.

THE OUTCOME TO JAPAN'S ADVANTAGE. cussing the outcome of the conference, said this evening that he was certain Japan would find that the outcome of the negotiations had been

"The peace must prove the more permanent because no thorn is left to fester in Russia's flesh," he said, adding that his only regret la; rejoicing the little Japanese sat saddened and had added somewhat to the difficulties of the

The fact that Japan has kept the most perfect the more sanguine of the Japanese to insure the prestige of their country at Peking, though China's gratitude.

Kwan-Cheng-Tze (Chang-Chum-Tu), the point which now becomes the northern terminus of Japan, is a market place of considerable imporerable commercial value. It is approximately two hundred miles south of Harbin.

By the invitation of M. Witte the newspaper correspondents assembled in one of the parlors on the minute the Russian envoys appeared some of the correspondents would leave Ports. speak in that language, M. Witte had written hats they gave no recognition of the greeting. out his remarks and had requested the baron

M. WITTE'S FAREWELL Baron Posen then read as follows:

Having heard that some of you are leaving Having heard that some of you are leaving Portsmouth to-morrow, I asked you to meet me here to-night in order that I might have the pleasure of shaking hands with you all and thanking you cordially for your kind co-operation. If punctuality be the politeness of monarchs, impartiality is the courtesy of newspaper men, and, to my thinking, one of the most valuable qualities they could possess. And, if you allow me to say so, you, gentlemen, have manifested it—and when I say "you" I mean all here, American and foreign correspondents—in a degree which provokes my unfelgned admiration.

gree which provokes my unfelgned admiration.

I belong to the ever increasing number of statesmen who recognize the vast power of the newspaper press in general and of the American branch of it in particular. I am qualified, thereoranch of it in particular. I am qualified, therefore, to gauge aright the value of the services you have rendered to the cause of peace and humanity in presenting to the world the various stages of evolution through which the peace negotiations passed before they attained the wished for result.

Under conditions, of which your co-operation forms a certain part, a work has been accomplished which I, gentlemen, am not qualified to estimate. An actor is seldom a good self-critic. I should like, however, to state that my action was in complete harmony with the instructions which I received from my imperial master—was, in fact, the direct outcome of these instructions.

structions.

The primary duty of a man who undertakes any task is to discharge that task honorably and well, and that is what I set myself to achieve. Whatever judgment the historian may pass on the concrete result, I shall comfort myself with the reflection that I endeavored to fulfil to the best of my ability the mission confeded to me by his majesty the Czar, and sought to further the highest interest of my country and my people. From whatever angle of vision men may look on passing events, all people are at one in holding that honesty in the discharge of one's duty and the love of one's country are.

at one in holding that honesty in the discharge of one's duty and the love of one's country are, so to say, the salt of human society.

Now, gentlemen, that we are about to part, I should like to say that I owe you a debt of gratitude, which I openly acknowledge, and, were it possible, would gladly repay. Since the day on which you first honored me with your presence on the steamer on which I reached New-York I have often wished to tell you this, but various causes, and mainly the pressure of work, compelled me to put it off until now. I fear that in consequence of that same stress of work, compelled me to put it off until now. It fear that in consequence of that same stress of work or the effects of indisposition. I may at times, perhaps, have spoken to you less freely, less aften than you and I would have liked. If so, I now apologize frankly and assure you that every such act grossly misinterpreted my intention, which was to show you all the consideration due from one honest worker to spother.

all the consideration due from one honest worker to another.

Gentlemen, accept for yourselves, and convey to your colleages, throughout the States, my heartfelt thanks and my best wishes.

NO SECRET CLAUSES.

Statement About the Treaty Authorized at Portsmouth. [By The Associated Press.]

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29.-The Associated Press is authorized late to-night to declare that there are not and will not be any secret clauses

ALMOST AN ALLIANCE. Remarkably Friendly Character of

The New Treaty.

[By The Associated Press.] Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29.-The long and bloody war between Japan and Russia is ended. The terms of peace were settled by M. Witte and

the actual work of framing the "Treaty of Wash- | Pacific ington" was by mutual agreement turned over to M. de Martens, the Russian international lawyer, and Mr. Dennison, who for twenty-five years has acted as the legal adviser of the Japanese Foreign Office. The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

This happy conclusion of the conference, which a week ago would have been shipwrecked had t not been for the heroic intercession of Presiden Roosevelt, was sudden and dramatic. For the sake of peace Japan, with the magnanimity of a victor, at the last moment yielded everything still in issue, Russia refusing to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas had given to Presdent Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. Po indemnity under any kuise, but an agreement to divide Saghalien and reimburse Japan for tie naintenance of the Russian prisoners, were it

They had been repeated many times in Witte's instructions, and in the form of a writer reply to the Japanese compromise proposal of last Wednesday they were delivered to Baron Io mura this morning. M. Witte went to the conference declaring that he was powerless to change the dot of an "i" or the cross of a "t" in his instructions. Emperor Nicholas's word had been given not only to him, but to Presient Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state. When Baron Komura, therefore, first offered the new basis of compromise (the complete renunciation of indemnity coupled with a proposition for the redemption of Saghalien at a price to be ixed by a mixed tribunal consisting of representatives of the neutral powers, in fact, if not in words, the solution offered by President Rosevelt), M. Witte again returned a non possunus.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

It was what M. Witte had termed the 'psychological moment." He did not flinch. He expected a rupture, and, as he expressed it afterward, he was stunned by what happened. Baron Komura gave way on all the disputed points With the prescience that has enabled the Jap anese to gauge the mental processes of their adversaries on the field of battle and on the sea, they had realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way. They hal warned their government. President Roosevet had also, it is believed, advised Japan that it was better to meet the Russian position then to take the responsibility of continuing the var for the purpose of collecting tribute. The Mikado, at the session of the Cabinet and Eler Statesmen yesterday, had sanctioned the final

When Baron Komura vielded, the rest vas mere child's play. Articles 10 and 11, interred warships and the limitation of Russia's ka power in the Far East, were withdrawn. Jaran agreed that only that portion of the Chinese Eastern Railroad south of Chantfu, the positon occupied by Oyama, should be ceded to Japan. Both sides, once the deadlock was broken, wanted a "just and lasting" peace, and in that spirit it was decided practically to neutralize Saghallen, each country binding itseelf not to fortify its half of the island, and Japan assiming an obligation not to fortify La Percuse

are confident that upon calm consideration the rangements for an armistice were concluded and would bar Russia's commercial route to

A NEW CLAUSE IN THE TREATY.

The plenipotentiaries went further. They decided to add a new clause in the nature of a broad provision for mutual commercial privileges by which each country will secure for the other the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause and the open door. The new treaty will, therefore, be a wonderfully friendly document, of a character almost to raise the suspicion that the two countries have not negotiated peace but have concluded the basis of a future alliance. There is, however, no evidence, as rumored, that any secret clauses are to be appended to the present treaty.

Before leaving the conference building felicitations were exchanged with the President at Oyster Bay. Both Baron Komura and M. Witte telegraphed. The former confined himself to apprising the President of the conditions on which peace had been concluded. M. Witte, more expansive, frankly laid his tribute at the President's feet. In his message he said:

"History will ascribe to you the glory for the peace of Portsmouth," and added the expression of Russia's hearty appreciation of the President's "generous initiative." The President replied with words of thanks and congratu

Then began the jubilation. M. Witte and Baron Rosen returned to the hotel for luncheon. The Japanese had remained at the conference hall for luncheon with Mr. Peirce. The news that peace had been concluded had preceded the Russian plenipotentiaries, and scenes of wild rejoicing greeted them on their arrival at the hotel. M. Witte, dazed at the sudden and happy termination of the conference, was fairly overpowered by the greeting he received. He could only express his gratitude by shaking the hands of everybody, and in response to the volley of questions fired at him as to the terms say: "We pay not a kopeck and we get half of Saghallen.

M. WITTE REJOICES.

Later, in his room, when he had partially re covered himself, he declared that he could not have dreamed of such a victory-for that he regards it as a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude he makes no attempt to conceal, And that is the general verdict here to-night The Russians are overjoyed at the result.

"We have had our Liao-Yangs and Moukdens on land," they say, "and our Tsushimas on sea, but the Japanese have had their Portsmouth.

Though M. Witte is not a diplomatist, they declare that he has outmanœuvred the Japa-nese, yielding one by one to the conditions until he forced them into a corner on the main issue of indemnity and left them no escape, except surrender or to convert the war into a war to collect tribute. The Russians declared that, diplomatically, the Japanese made their collossa olunder when they agreed to consider the con-

THE JAPANESE REASONING

Despite the fact that neither of the Japanese plenipotentiaries would talk for publication their line of reasoning can be presented in the words of another:

Causes, Results and Cost of Struggle

First—Russia's policy of playing fast and loose with her promises as to the evacuation of Manchuria, whereby China's sovereignty over that land was practically annulled, and the equal commercial rights therein of the rest of the world scriously threatened. Second—Russia's refusal to recognize Japan's paramount interests in Corea, and her own "dullomatic" moves in that peninsula looking to Japan's paramount interests in Corea, and her own "diplomatic" moves in that peninsula looking to-ward treaty rights under which she might gain control of the port of Fusan, the more northern harbors of Vladivostok and Port Arthur having proved less serviceable than had been auticipated. Third—Japan's seven-year-old grudge against Russia for ousting her from Port Arthur at the close of her contest with China, and (also) Russia's fatal ignorance of Japan's preparedness and her overconfidence in her own strength.

THE RESULTS.

First—Japan has reacquired control of Corea, establishing a protectorate and appointing an American, Durham White Stevens, as adviser to the Emperor. Second—Japan has regained possession of Port Arthur and the Llao-Tung peninsula and of so much of Manchuria as will warrant its return to China, with "open doors" to the trade of the world. Third— International law has gained a clearer knowledge than has before been had of what constitutes "contraband of war" and to what lengths a naval officer may properly go in the "right of search." Both of these advances have been made largely through the promoted file largely largely through the prompt diplomacy of the late Secretary of State, John Hay. Fourth—Russia certainly will not get on the Pacific Coast the ice free port for which she has so long been looking.

DETAILED FACTS AND FIGURES OF MOST IMPORTANT ACTIONS.

PORT ARTHUR AND CHEMULPO ATTACKS. (February 8 and 9.) Togo and Uriu commanding the Japanese and Alexieff the Russians. Russia lost 2 vessels sunk and 7 disabled; the Japanese, 2 torpedo boats sunk. The victories gave Japan the command of Far Eastern waters.

YALU RIVER.

(May 1.) The Japanese, under Kurokl, defeated the Russians under Zassalitch, thus opening the way to the invasion of Manchuria. Seventy-one thousand five hundred men were engaged, the casualities being 3,196 Russians to 1,039 Japanese.

NAN-SHAN HILL AND KIN-CHOW.

(May 26.) This victory of the Japanese, under Oku, cut Port Arthur off from the north. One hundred and forty thousand men were engaged, the casualties amounting to 1,704 Russians and 3,500 Japanese.

WAFANG-KAO.

(June 14 and 15.) Stakelberg's attempt to reinforce the Port Arthur garrison was defeated by Oku, the former losing 4,635 men and the latter 1,150. One hundred and twenty thousand were engaged. LIAO-YANG.

(August 28 to September 4) The first general conflict between the two entire armies, Kuropatkin and Oyama commanding in person. Of the 420,000 men engaged the Russian casualities are given at 22,066 and the Japanese at 17,539. The victory lay with Japan. Kuropatkin's retreat to Moukden was masterly.

SHA RIVER.

(Catober 11 to 21.) A second contest between the same commanders and forces as at Liao-Yang re-sulted in another virtual draw, aithough the Rus-sians were compelled to continue their retreat. Total casualties, 83,747—67,868 Russians and 15,879

203-METRE HILL

(November 30.) The bloodiest of the conflicts waged about Port Arthur, the Japanese victory leading directly to the later surrender of the town. The Russians lost in killed and wounded about three thousand men, the Japanese fully five times

PORT ARTHUR.

Isolated on May 14, 1904; surrendered January 2, 1905; a siege of 202 days. The garrison (43,532 men, with 778 guns) was commanded by Stoessel; the attacking force (87,502 men, with 608 guns), by Nogl. From August 19 thirty-one distinct actacks were made and three sorties; the fighting was practically continuous. The total casualties have been given 25; Russian, 22,745; Japanese, 97,480; Russias surrendered 24,569 men, 346 guns, 32,570 shells, 127 tons of powder, 35,252 rifles, 2,256,500 cartridges and 1,220 horses. The victory had cost Japan about \$100,000,000, while the Russian financial loss, including the value of the destroyed fleet, was not less than half again 2g much. Considered as a demonstration of the pitch to which human fortitude and valor may be carried, the siege of Port Arthur reflects the highest credit on both the defenders and the assailants, and is destined to rank in history among the most memorable feats of arms. HUN RIVER (SANDEPAS).

(January 25 to 23.) Gripenberg's brave but fruit-less attempt to turn the wing of Oyama's army cost him 12,000 men, with a loss to his enemy of but 5,000; 150,000 were engaged.

MOUKDEN.

MOUKDEN.

(February 24 to March 12.) The greatest of the land actions of the war, Oyama and Kuropatkin again facing each other with forces of from 700,000 to 800,000, engaged along a front extending from sixty to one hundred miles. Japan's casualties amounted to 41,22; those of Russia to nearly 90,000. Forty thousand Russian prisoners were taken. Oyama's spoils included 60 guns, 200,000 shells, 60,000 rifles, 25,000,000 rifle cartridges, 2,000 horses, 350,000 bushels of grain and fodder and 1,000,000 bread rations. In the numbers engaged, in extent of the field, in the duration of the struggle and in the magnitude of the losses Moukden so far overshadows all previous battles of which we have definite information, from Marathon to Sedan, as to stand in a class by itself. It gives Oyama rank as a strategist of the first order. It confirms the impression that Kuropatkin, with his habit of preparing for retreat before going into battle, is not a great commander. Above all, it proves the superiority of the Japanese soldier.

lasses, mounting 372 guns) by the Japanese fleet inder Togo (thirty-two vessels of all classes, with an unknown number of torpedo boats, the whole accounting 330 guns), at a cost to Russia of \$73,500,00 and the gain to Japan of absolute command of the stuation in the Far East. Six battleships, five ruises, one coast defence vessel, two special sercruises, one coast defence vessel, two special ser-vice bats and three destroyers of the Russian fleet were sunk, and two battleships, two coast defence vessels and one destroyer were captured, along with 3000 prisoners, including Admirals Ro-jestvensy and Nebogatoff; 8,550 Russians were killed of drowned, including Admiral Voelkersam, Japan keomplished this at a cost to herself of three tepedo boats sunk, 112 men killed and 444 woundet

WHAT THE WAR HAS COST IN MEN MONEY AND SHIPS

apan is sti to have monthsee.

Total fonce engaged since the outbreak of the 1,540,000 (about) war (alout)

Of these he killed, permanently disabled and invalided home have been computed at 625,000-375,000 Russians and 250,000Japanese.

Japan ha suffered the loss of only one prominent officer, Comminder Odn. The Russian officers of rank killed were General Count Keller, Generals Butkovsky, Smolenwere General Count Keller.

were General Count Kondratchenko, Commander Stepanoff and Admirds Makaroff, Molas. Voelkersam and Wittsoeft. In money, according to figures published in the "Gazatie" of St. Petersburg, the war has cost Russia (including property descriptions). \$1,075,000,000

Bringing the total money cost (at the time of the agreement to peace parleys) to...\$1,550,000,000 in ships the losses have been as follows:

Dattleships LESSONS FOR THE WORLD-GENERAL

PREPAREDNESS.

"The primary lesson to be derived from the war is the value of preparedness"—(Lieutenant Commander W. I. Chambers, General Board, U. S. N. "The great, all embracing lesson to be learned from the war is summed up in the one word 'preparation.' "—(Major O. M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Japanese hospital service has proved that the high percentages of sickness during past wars are unnecessary, as they have cut such percentages, running into the 70's and 80's, to less than 3 per

SECRECY.

What is practically absolute secrecy can be maintained, even against present day journalistic enterprise, such secrecy being an immensely important factor in successful strategy.

ECONOMIC.

The Russian soldier has at last had the opportunity of comparing for himself the enormous benefits derived from good government, humane treatment, public education, personal freedom, honest administration and intelligent leadership with all the opposite vices and faults as rampant in the Russian system.

LAND FIGHTING. "TEAM WORK."

"Team work" in armies is a matter of primary importance, as was proved by the perfect co-opera-tion of the three Japanese armies operating scores of miles apart. THE NEW RIFLE.

The present quick firing, long range rifle makes short range battles, increases the amount of fight-ing by night, and re-establishes the bayonet as a serviceable weapon HAND GRENADES.

The return of the hand grenade and small body shield to warfare as both were used by the Japanese will lead to their retention by the assaulting party as a valuable component of the attack. DIRECT ASSAULT.

No fortification, however constructed, can suc-cessfully hold out against a direct assault by an enemy careless of death, with a van of skilled miners and the free use of dynamite. HOWITZERS.

Eleven-inch howitzers, designed for high angle firing, can be utilized in slege operations so ef-fectively as to force capitulation. "Your hig howitz-ers determined the fall of Port Arthur."—(Stoessei. FIELD 'PHONES AND BALLOONS.

Balloons for war use have failed signally, while the field telephone has proved of immense value, BARBED WIRE AND SEARCH AND STAR LIGHTS.

Among the main causes of the long defence at Port Arthur were barbed wire and search and star-lights. Searchlights, also played a prominent part in all the great land battley of the war.

SEA FIGHTING. BATTLESHIPS AND TORPEDO BOATS.

Battleships and torpedo boats have demonstrated their efficiency as component parts of a fleet, and will probably continue to hold their former relative piaces in the navies of the world. DESTROYERS.

the objects which we have kept steadily in view for nineteen months of bloody war. Those ob-jects secured, there was insured the resumption of the great works of peace we have now set ourselves a new object—that of obtaining money from Russia to defray the expenses of war—would have involved a continuation of the sacrifice of bloodshed and treasure. At the end—what? We could not go to Moscow or St. Petersburg. The internal conditions in Russia had to be considered. Our very successes might have created conditions which would make it impossi-ble to secure indemnity. Besides, in the final analysis, there was the recognition of the fact that to obtain indemnity a country must hold the other by the throat. That is the lesson of

rid will applaud our course. To yield upon question of our demand for the expenses

of the war was the only road to pe

We renounced such a purpose that our people might return to peaceful work and that the com-merce and normal life of the world might pro-

The work of draughting the treaty will prob ably be finished by the end of the week. It is explained that it will not be a difficult task, as the treaty, except for phraseology, is included in the minutes of the meeting. M. de Martens has asked Mr. Dennison to do the work in his To-night all is gayety at the hotel. Cham-

pagne is flowing like water. PRESIDENT TOLD FIRST.

Envoys Send News to Him Ahead

of Their Own Capitals. Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29 .- Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, the President's representative at the conference, was the first person outside the conference room to be informed that an agreement had been

reached. For half an hour he was the only one besides the plenipotentiaries and their secretaries who knew it. The plenipotentiaries decided that the first message announcing the onclusion of peace should be sent to the President at Oyster Bay, and, in the hope that he might receive the news even before Tokio or St. Petersburg, held the official bulletin for half an

Mr. Peirce had delivered to Baron Komura this morning a communication from the President, which had arrived after the conference opened. It was just 11 o'clock when Baron Komura was called from the conference room to receive this message, the contents of which are not known and about which it would be idle to speculate. An hour later Baron Komura sent one of his secretaries to Mr. Peirce's office in the same building, saying he wished to see him. Mr. Peirce immediately responded and met Baron Komura in the latter's private reception room, supposing he was to receive a reply to the President's message. He was wholly unprepared for the momentous news which Baron Komura gave him. Without the slightest evidence of emotion of

any kind Baron Komura quietly said:

Will you be good enough, Mr. Secretary, to ommunicate to the President this message on behalf of the Russian and Japanese plenipo-tentiaries. We desire that he should be the first to receive the news. We have reached an agreement on all points and will proceed to agreement on all points the elaboration of a treaty. For a moment the two stood silently looking

at each other, but only for a moment. Mr Peirce quickly recovered from his amazement and extended to Baron Komura his congratulations and at once hurried to his office, where he personally began the coding of the message for the President. He was assisted by his two secre-

taries, but the work required some time.

At the luncheon at the navy yard to-day Mr.
Peirce, Baron Komura and M. Takahira sat
alone at one table, the Russian and Japanese ecretaries sitting together at the other no toasts, there was no jubilation The spell of the morning session was still on them, and it was difficult for the Russians and Japanese to realize that the war was over

CROWD WILD FOR WITTE

When Envoys Return.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29 .- Not until M. Witte arrived at the hotel with Baron Rosen shortly after 1 o'clock and received one of the most enthusiastic greetings ever accorded a foreigner in this country did the guests in the hotel know the terms of peace. For half an hour the crowd awaited the arrival of M. Witte. Word had come that he and Baron Rosen were returning to the hotel for luncheon, but that the Japanese mission would remain at the navy

By the time the big automobile bringing the Russian peacemakers dashed up to the front of their headquarters the veranda was crowded with three hundred people. The crowd met the envoys before they had climbed the stairs and began the mighty cheer that did not die until M. Witte had entered his apartments on the second floor and sunk into an armchair, moved almost to tears and completely overcome by the inspiration of the moment, the conflicting emotions produced by the momentous events at the navy yard and the demonstration which greeted him on his arrival at the hotel. "Bravo! Bravo!" the crowd cried. In their

mad enthusiasm, the people rushed to the edge of the veranda, and met the fifty or more wno had been watching at the corner to give the signal of the envoys' arrival. Both M. Witte and Baron Rosen lifted their hats.

The occasion was all enthusiasm, too solemn for them to do more than respectfully bow their heads. Then M. Witte started shaking the out-

stretched hands. It takes some little time to shake the hands of several hundred people, particularly when some of the number are not content with the honor of this kind. Before M. Witte had passed up the stairway leading to his apartments the crowd began crying, "What about indemnity; how much did Russia pay?" The word "indemnity" brought M. Witte to a

halt on the first landing of the stairway. Turning to the crowd, deliberately and with that commanding force which has made his personality the most potent factor in the peace negotiations, the great man of Russia fairly enapped back at his questioners, "Pas un sou" "Not a cent"). The ring of pride in his voice told the crowd

that M. Witte had won his victory. He came to Portsmouth declaring stoutly that he would not pay an indemnity in any shape or form. He had made good his word. The words brought another cheer. Forcing his way through the crowd, M. Witte met the members of the Russian mission, who

rushed forward to shake hands. Briefly he gave them the joyful tidings. Then, as he started up the stairs, he said to another inquirer, who murmured the word indemnity: "We pay not a kopeck of indemnity," he replied as he turned at the landing, half way up

the stairs. "We get half of Saghalien. That is the agreement in a nutshell." The Associated Press correspondent accompa-

nied M. Witte to his room. He had been quite overcome by his reception and the intense strain he had been under. He threw himself into his armchair, and, after a few moments to "pull himself together," he began to speak, slowly and deliberately-almost as if he were talking to himself. He said:

The terms of peace were settled by M. Witte and
Baron Komura at the session of the conference (May 27 to 28.) The annihilation of the combined this morning, and this afternoon preliminary arthis morning, and this afternoon preliminary arthis morning, and this afternoon preliminary ar-

tions to which we have just agreed. From all sides, from President Roosevelt down to my own friends in Russia, I received up to the last moment, even this morning, urgent representations that something should be paid to Japan.

At this point M. Witte, who was still laboring under excitement, again almost lost control of

had attained the objects of the war. We had established our predominant position in Corea, we had obtained the leases to Port Arthur and the adjacent territory, we had obtained the Chinese Eastern Railroad and the evacuation of Manchuria.

We have even obtained important fishing himself. He paused a moment. Then he went or himself. He paused a moment. Then he went on The Japanese wanted to take our interned ships, and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted to limit our naval power in the Far Bast and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted war indemnity, or reimbursement of the cost of the war, aye! demanded it, and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted the Chinese-Bast ern Railway south of Harbin, but I gave them only the railroad in the possession of their troops south of Chautagu.

The Japanese wanted the Island of Saghallm and I refused it, agreeing, however, at the lar moment to cede the southern half, and then only because I was commanded by my sovereign to yield and obeyed. We have even obtained important fishing this along the Russian littoral. These covered

yfeld and obeyed. Not only we do not pay so much as a kopeck but we obtain half of Saghallen, now in the possession. At this morning's meeting I presented my written proposition, which was the Russian ultimatum. It was accepted by the Japanese. I was amazed. Until I was in the conference room I did not think what would happen. I could not anticipate such a great and ented my written proposition, which tussian ultimatum. It was accepted

It was a psychological crisis. I had made up my mind not to strike out a letter of the ulti-matum I submitted. So far as I was concerned it was ended. But I could not tell how it would work on the Japanese mind. It was a complex victory for us.

When M. Witte paused on the stairs to be "Not a kopeck," the crowd yelled uproarious all except the Japanese. In a group the Japanese correspondents returned to the main hotel, anx. iously awaiting news from the Japanese mission. They were keenly disappointed that Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira had not returned to the hotel for luncheon, and were unwilling to send home much about the agreement until the Japanese official statement had been received Until that should come they were unwilling to

believe the news. "We shall wait until we hear from our plent. potentiaries; they will tell the whole truth said one of them, with an emphasis on the adjective.

The whole truth they learned when Mr. Sate made the Japanese official announcement late in the evening

The great Japanese demonstration did not begin until after 6 o'clock, as the Japanese plenipotentiaries and their secretaries remained at the yard during the afternoon. When t came it was even more remarkable than the for the Russians, but all present appreciate what sacrifices the heroic little nation had made for peace. The crowd which awaited the Japanese a

they dashed up in an automobile was eve

larger than that which greeted M. Witte. The

cheering came in volleys. Again and again the crowd hurraned and waved their hats. As the car came under the port cochère, both plentpotentiaries gravely lifted their hats and held them in their hands as they passed through the line of cheering people to the elevator. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira looked straight ahead and seemed almost embarrassed

by the reception. Even the ringing cheers from all sides did not move them. Only the gravity of the day's work seemed to impress them. They felt the full responsibility which had

been upon their shoulders. Solemnity was writ ten upon their faces as they entered the hotel, and the sounds of jubilation greating them of every side did not shut out from their thoughts the home country and the possible effect or their people of the news of the sacrifice made for peace. Neither plenipotentiary stopped to shake hands, but, accompanied by M. Sato, they went immediately to their rooms.

"I'll be back in a moment," said M. Sato, a the elevator took him to the second floor, where he deposited in Baron Komura's room the precious records of the day's proceedings. When M. Sato entered the lobby a few minutes later with the official announcement the scene resembled a Thanksviging football game. Even the summer girls crowded in and pushed and fought to get on the inner circle.

With the air of a veteran of the gridiron, M Sato fairly fought his way to the rear veranda. and, ascending the bandstand, read the Japanese statement in the same monotone in which all of

his previous announcements have been made. Near him in a group stood the still incredulous Japanese correspondents. They waited for the last word to be read. It confirmed M. Witte's Remarkable Scenes at the Hotel announcement that Japan received nothing for the cost of the war and gave up half of Sag-

halien. "We did not believe it this morning," said M. Fukotomi, correspondent for the "Osaki Asahi," as he walked away, shaking his head. "Japan expected a great deal more than this. Division of Saghalien was not to be thought of. It was ours by the blood of our soldiers, and we should

have kept it. Russia brought on this war; she should have paid for it."

He was interrupted by another correspondent; "But the Emperor has ordered it."
"Yes," said another, "it is the Emperor's

"Yes," said another, "it is the Emperor's word."

The attitude of the group at the mention of the Emperor's name immediately changed.

"Yes," assented one, "the Emperor has spoken and Japan will obey. The Emperor is all-wise and Japan is satisfied."

The incident was a striking illustration of that wonderful devotion of the Japanese for their sovereign and of the implicit confidence they place in his every action. Disposed at first to criticise Baron Komura and M. Takahira for yielding, when they reflected that this had been done by order of the Emperor, their criticisms ceased and a few minutes later some of the more conservative of them were commending the Emperor's magnanimous act.

"The Emperor has acted," said one, "not only for the interest of Japan, but for the whole world. He has responded to the earnest appeals

for the interest of Japan, but for the whole world. He has responded to the earnest appeals of President Roosevelt; he has again shown how merciful is his country; he declines further to sacrifice the lives of his people, now that Japan's honor has been defended and avenged. The Emperor has spoken; Japan will obey his sum-mons to peace as she has obeyed his call to battle—solidly and with an unbroken front." -solidly and with an unbroken front."

ENGLAND TO PAY JAPAN.

Reimbursement for War from British, Says Russian.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.-Another official. whose position entitles his views to much consideration, expressed it as his conviction that in the negotiations for the new treaty between Japan and Great Britain to supercede the existing alliance, whice, he said, might even now have been signed, Japan gave assurance to her ally that she would make peace by foregoing an indemnity, and that Great Britain, in turn, would give Japan financial aid. "You will very soon see," said this informant,

that Japan will be raising a loan in England." "The result attained at Portsmouth kills Russia in the Far East. Our long years of effort and the expenditure of vast sums are practically lost to us from now on. We give up Manchuria and retain a useless, icebound port. It is a hard blow, and will effectually stop our growth in the Far East for years, maybe for generations to come, and our prestige there suffers beyond description.

In discussing the terms granted by Russia it is useless to enumerate that all we have ceded to Japan is much more than she made war for and gives her enormous advantages, which will be fully recognized later. Take, for example, the fisheries rights off the Siberian Coast north of Vladivostok. In some respects this is the most serious and farreaching concession made by M. Witte. The Japanese will practically colonies this coast with fisherfolk, establish stations and ports and become masters of the whole coast.

KOMURA AND TAKAHIRA BEDS. Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29.-Baron Komura and

Mr. Takahira, who last week attended a garden party at York. Me., having subsequently ascer-tained that the party was organized partly for the benefit of the York Hospital, gave \$1,000 to the fund The management of the hospital has decided to perpetuate this "munificent and unexpected git" by endowing two heds in the hospital and placing over them tablets inscribed with the names of the donors.